

FARMER'S READY-MADE CLOTHING
VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY.

OUR PATRONS WILL KINDLY TAKE NO
that in order to afford the ladies and gentlemen who
in our establishments the first and best of Christmas
days, WE SHALL BE OPEN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING
26th, and resume business on MONDAY, the 29th instant.

FARMER AND COMPANY

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTH
Our Christmas and New Year's display in this depart
in our establishments the first and best of Christmas
days, WE SHALL BE OPEN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING
26th, and resume business on MONDAY, the 29th instant.

FARMER AND COMPANY

men's Tweed Sax Buits, newest patterns, fashionably cut
finished, 21s, 23s, 30s, 35s, 37s 6d, 42s, 45s, 50s
Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests, new: patterns, special line
6d, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d
Little West of England and Geelong Tweeds, ditto

Taped Trousers, a large assortment, including stripes,
 and plain patterns, 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s, 17s 6d, M.
 Black Doe Trousers, superior quality, 22s 6d
 Bedford Cord Trousers, 21s
 Cricketing Trousers, 12s 6d
 Worsted Sac Coats, 21s, 23s, superior style and finish
 Tweed Sac Coats, 12s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, 22s, 30s
 Sergeotte Walking Coats, 21s
 Worsted ditto ditto, 37s 6d
 Black Cloth ditto ditto, 40s

Worsted Frock Coats, 50s
Black Cloth ditto ditto, 60s
Black Cloth Dress Coats, 50s, excellent
Black Cloth ditto ditto, 70s, silk lining, superior finish
China Silk Sae Coats, military and step collars, 8s 6d,
These are extraordinarily cheap
China Silk ditto, military collars, 12s 6d, 15s
China Silk ditto, 15s, hand sewn
Black Alpaca Sae Coats, 10s 6d, 12s 6d
Black Cashmere Sae Coats, 14s 6d

White Duck Cloths, 7s 6d, 10s 6d
China Silk Dust Cloths, 10s 6d, 15s 6d
Black Alpaca ditto, 10s 6d
Fancy Silk-mixed Vests, 12s 6d
Black Cloth Vests, 10s 6d, 12s 6d
White Duck Vests, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d
We have just opened a large assortment of Lawn Tennis
Smoking Jackets, in French, Flannel, and Paisley, 10s
6d, 15s 6d, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d
Cricketing Jackets, 15s 6d
Note—also a Thousand Fancy Coloured Wash and Vests.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
The growth of trade in this department has outstripped that of the notoriously rapid growth of colonial *tailor* *trades*, and it is comparatively demands an extensive space in our large establishments. Our season's goods are now being displayed, and serve to what we can do to meet the requirements of young Australia. To buyers, who, in their study of economy, like quality and a judicious use of money.

We quote the following:—
 Ex Carriage and Mirzapore.
 The Prince Alfred suit, atlas stripe, from 4s 6d
 The Prince Alfred suit, brown drill, navy blue, and
 collar, 7s 6d
 The Harwich suit, blue dungaree (plain and striped), from
 7s 6d
 The Soudan Suit, plain, striped, and fancy drill, from 6s 6d
 The Girtton suit, plain, striped, and fancy drill, from 6s 6d
 The Sandown suit, fancy drill, from 6s 6d
 The Cairo Pattence).

The Cairo Giltion	} in coloured satcen, from 5s 6d
The Cairo York	
The Britannia Suit	} in striped drill, assorted colours, very
The Hudsony Suit	
The Maritime Suit	} (sailor collars), in white drill, a novelty
7s 6d	
The Man-o-war Suit	} in white linen—singlet, lanyard
wholse, from 12s 6d	
The Norfolk Suit	} in fancy tweed, largely assorted, 7s 6d
The Guard Suit	

The Godfrey Suit }
The Prince Alfred Sailor Suit, in neat fancy checked two
14s 6d
The Hudson Suit, in coloured sergorettes, from 13s 6d
The Alphonso, a very stylish suit, in all the newest sh
West of England Tweeds, from 17s 6d
The Prince Suit, very choice, in West of England Tweeds
17s 6d
The Viscount Suit }
The Young Australian } in fancy tweeds, from 11s

The Sydney Suit, blue serge, from 18s 6d
The Sydney Suit, fancy Scotch tweeds, from 15s 6d
The Strand Suit, in fancy Scotch tweeds, from 17s 6d
The Strand Suit, in fancy Scotch cheviot, from 18s 6d
The Patience, in coloured Meltons, bound edges, a very
suit, from 22s 6d
The Sudbury Suit, blue serge, from 9s 6d
The Guard Suit, blue serge, from 9s 6d
The Gordon, a very stylish suit, in fine blue serge, from 10s 6d
The Gordon, a very stylish suit, in fine blue serge, from 10s 6d

The Young Hussar suit, diagonal serge, from 14s 6d
The Guard Suit, diagonal serge, from 14s 6d
The Cavalry Sailor Suit, blue serge, trimmed white
Al 6d
The Tar Suit, Dangler collar, singlet, kanyard, and
from 11s 6d to 23s 6d
The Spanish
The Hussar, black velvet, from 25s
The Patience suit, brown and black velvet, from 33s 6d
Boys' and Youths' Tweed Sea Suit, from 18s to 31s
Boys' and Youths' Tweed Sea Suit, excellent for school w

Boys' and Youths' Scotch Tweed Sac Suits, 27s 6d to 30s
Boys' and Youths' Fancy Scotch Cheviot Suits, in all the
colourings, 30s to 32s 6d.
Boys and Youths' Silk Mixture Sac Suits, 30s to 32s 6d
Boys' and Youths' Silk Mixture Sac Suits, very choice, for
wear, 35s, 37s 6d
Boys and Youths' Sac Suits, in West of England Tweed, 41s
Youths' Hanneokburn Tweed Sac Suits, 42s
Boys' and Youths' Worsted Sac Suits, 25s, 27s 6d

Boys' and Youths' Diagonal Sate suits, 32s 6d, 35s, 37s 6d
Boys and Youths' Sate suits, in Berlin coating, bound
to 25s
Worsted Eaton Suits, 30s to 35s
Worsted Kne Coats, 14s 6d to 21s
Tweed Trousers and Vests, 15s 6d to 21s
Tweed Trousers, 6s 6d to 16s 6d
Holland Coats, from 4s 6d
Junk Coats, from 8s 6d
Suk Coats, from 8s 6d.

SPECIAL PICNIC SUITS.
Boys' Suits, 8c 6d, Youths' Suits, 9c 6d, Men's Suits
Flannel Clothing for pleasure parties
Boys' Flannel Trousers, 8c 6d
Youths' Flannel Trousers, 9c 6d
Boys' Flannel Coats, 11c 6d
Youths' Flannel Coats, 12c 6d.

These special lines are simply astonishing value,
FARMER and COMFORT
CLOTHING TO ORDER.
HIGH-CLASS TAILORING.—For the Christmas and
New Year trade we have replenished our stock with a splendid
assortment of Coatings, Vestings, Trousersings and Suitings.
Our staff of cutters is large and possesses Continental,
English and Colonial experience. The acknowledged success of
our efforts in this department is proof of genuine ability.
To our patrons residing in the country we would re-

lender our assurance that every possible attention will be
their commands; and in view of the usual pressure of
for the Christmas Season, we would solicit early placed on
FARMER and COME

ASHANTER HAMMOCKS.
These always command with us a ready sale, and
of the Holiday Season we have prepared for a very im-
mand. Prices, 2s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

A most beautiful parcel opened up for this season, on every possible colour and style, at least 200 dozen to select from. Prices, 1s 6d to 6s 6d each.

AIR PILLOWS, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 11s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, 17s 6d, 18s 6d, 19s 6d, 20s 6d, 21s 6d, 22s 6d, 23s 6d, 24s 6d, 25s 6d, 26s 6d, 27s 6d, 28s 6d, 29s 6d, 30s 6d, 31s 6d, 32s 6d, 33s 6d, 34s 6d, 35s 6d, 36s 6d, 37s 6d, 38s 6d, 39s 6d, 40s 6d, 41s 6d, 42s 6d, 43s 6d, 44s 6d, 45s 6d, 46s 6d, 47s 6d, 48s 6d, 49s 6d, 50s 6d, 51s 6d, 52s 6d, 53s 6d, 54s 6d, 55s 6d, 56s 6d, 57s 6d, 58s 6d, 59s 6d, 60s 6d, 61s 6d, 62s 6d, 63s 6d, 64s 6d, 65s 6d, 66s 6d, 67s 6d, 68s 6d, 69s 6d, 70s 6d, 71s 6d, 72s 6d, 73s 6d, 74s 6d, 75s 6d, 76s 6d, 77s 6d, 78s 6d, 79s 6d, 80s 6d, 81s 6d, 82s 6d, 83s 6d, 84s 6d, 85s 6d, 86s 6d, 87s 6d, 88s 6d, 89s 6d, 90s 6d, 91s 6d, 92s 6d, 93s 6d, 94s 6d, 95s 6d, 96s 6d, 97s 6d, 98s 6d, 99s 6d, 100s 6d, 101s 6d, 102s 6d, 103s 6d, 104s 6d, 105s 6d, 106s 6d, 107s 6d, 108s 6d, 109s 6d, 110s 6d, 111s 6d, 112s 6d, 113s 6d, 114s 6d, 115s 6d, 116s 6d, 117s 6d, 118s 6d, 119s 6d, 120s 6d, 121s 6d, 122s 6d, 123s 6d, 124s 6d, 125s 6d, 126s 6d, 127s 6d, 128s 6d, 129s 6d, 130s 6d, 131s 6d, 132s 6d, 133s 6d, 134s 6d, 135s 6d, 136s 6d, 137s 6d, 138s 6d, 139s 6d, 140s 6d, 141s 6d, 142s 6d, 143s 6d, 144s 6d, 145s 6d, 146s 6d, 147s 6d, 148s 6d, 149s 6d, 150s 6d, 151s 6d, 152s 6d, 153s 6d, 154s 6d, 155s 6d, 156s 6d, 157s 6d, 158s 6d, 159s 6d, 160s 6d, 161s 6d, 162s 6d, 163s 6d, 164s 6d, 165s 6d, 166s 6d, 167s 6d, 168s 6d, 169s 6d, 170s 6d, 171s 6d, 172s 6d, 173s 6d, 174s 6d, 175s 6d, 176s 6d, 177s 6d, 178s 6d, 179s 6d, 180s 6d, 181s 6d, 182s 6d, 183s 6d, 184s 6d, 185s 6d, 186s 6d, 187s 6d, 188s 6d, 189s 6d, 190s 6d, 191s 6d, 192s 6d, 193s 6d, 194s 6d, 195s 6d, 196s 6d, 197s 6d, 198s 6d, 199s 6d, 200s 6d, 201s 6d, 202s 6d, 203s 6d, 204s 6d, 205s 6d, 206s 6d, 207s 6d, 208s 6d, 209s 6d, 210s 6d, 211s 6d, 212s 6d, 213s 6d, 214s 6d, 215s 6d, 216s 6d, 217s 6d, 218s 6d, 219s 6d, 220s 6d, 221s 6d, 222s 6d, 223s 6d, 224s 6d, 225s 6d, 226s 6d, 227s 6d, 228s 6d, 229s 6d, 230s 6d, 231s 6d, 232s 6d, 233s 6d, 234s 6d, 235s 6d, 236s 6d, 237s 6d, 238s 6d, 239s 6d, 240s 6d, 241s 6d, 242s 6d, 243s 6d, 244s 6d, 245s 6d, 246s 6d, 247s 6d, 248s 6d, 249s 6d, 250s 6d, 251s 6d, 252s 6d, 253s 6d, 254s 6d, 255s 6d, 256s 6d, 257s 6d, 258s 6d, 259s 6d, 260s 6d, 261s 6d, 262s 6d, 263s 6d, 264s 6d, 265s 6d, 266s 6d, 267s 6d, 268s 6d, 269s 6d, 270s 6d, 271s 6d, 272s 6d, 273s 6d, 274s 6d, 275s 6d, 276s 6d, 277s 6d, 278s 6d, 279s 6d, 280s 6d, 281s 6d, 282s 6d, 283s 6d, 284s 6d, 285s 6d, 286s 6d, 287s 6d, 288s 6d, 289s 6d, 290s 6d, 291s 6d, 292s 6d, 293s 6d, 294s 6d, 295s 6d, 296s 6d, 297s 6d, 298s 6d, 299s 6d, 300s 6d, 301s 6d, 302s 6d, 303s 6d, 304s 6d, 305s 6d, 306s 6d, 307s 6d, 308s 6d, 309s 6d, 310s 6d, 311s 6d, 312s 6d, 313s 6d, 314s 6d, 315s 6d, 316s 6d, 317s 6d, 318s 6d, 319s 6d, 320s 6d, 321s 6d, 322s 6d, 323s 6d, 324s 6d, 325s 6d, 326s 6d, 327s 6d, 328s 6d, 329s 6d, 330s 6d, 331s 6d, 332s 6d, 333s 6d, 334s 6d, 335s 6d, 336s 6d, 337s 6d, 338s 6d, 339s 6d, 340s 6d, 341s 6d, 342s 6d, 343s 6d, 344s 6d, 345s 6d, 346s 6d, 347s 6d, 348s 6d, 349s 6d, 350s 6d, 351s 6d, 352s 6d, 353s 6d, 354s 6d, 355s 6d, 356s 6d, 357s 6d, 358s 6d, 359s 6d, 360s 6d, 361s 6d, 362s 6d, 363s 6d, 364s 6d, 365s 6d, 366s 6d, 367s 6d, 368s 6d, 369s 6d, 370s 6d, 371s 6d, 372s 6d, 373s 6d, 374s 6d, 375s 6d, 376s 6d, 377s 6d, 378s 6d, 379s 6d, 380s 6d, 381s 6d, 382s 6d, 383s 6d, 384s 6d, 385s 6d, 386s 6d, 387s 6d, 388s 6d, 389s 6d, 390s 6d, 391s 6d, 392s 6d, 393s 6d, 394s 6d, 395s 6d, 396s 6d, 397s 6d, 398s 6d, 399s 6d, 400s 6d, 401s 6d, 402s 6d, 403s 6d, 404s 6d, 405s 6d, 406s 6d, 407s 6d, 408s 6d, 409s 6d, 410s 6d, 411s 6d, 412s 6d, 413s 6d, 414s 6d, 415s 6d, 416s 6d, 417s 6d, 418s 6d, 419s 6d, 420s 6d, 421s 6d, 422s 6d, 423s 6d, 424s 6d, 425s 6d, 426s 6d, 427s 6d, 428s 6d, 429s 6d, 430s 6d, 431s 6d, 432s 6d, 433s 6d, 434s 6d, 435s 6d, 436s 6d, 437s 6d, 438s 6d, 439s 6d, 440s 6d, 441s 6d, 442s 6d, 443s 6d, 444s 6d, 445s 6d, 446s 6d, 447s 6d, 448s 6d, 449s 6d, 450s 6d, 451s 6d, 452s 6d, 453s 6d, 454s 6d, 455s 6d, 456s 6d, 457s 6d, 458s 6d, 459s 6d, 460s 6d, 461s 6d,

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gentlemen's Fitted Cases, containing every toilet re-
sistibly got up in leather cases, very handsome India
6s 6d to 7s 6d
Also, an excellent parcel of Cigar Cases, 8s to 15s 6d.
FARMER and COMPTON

PICNIC BASKETS.—Everything that can be
at an economical price. These baskets are made
best wicker, extra strong, and secured by a sliding bolt
and key. We have them fitted for one person at 12s, for

for three \$35 and \$35, for four 70c, for six, 110c, for nine 1
WICKER BASKET CANTEENS.—These we have cov
iron freestand, tea strainer, matchbox, camp boiling pot, tw
ters, teapot, enamelled cups and saucers, plates, pepper
boxes, teaspoons, knives and forks, frying-pan, stew-
coffeepot. The above all fitted with a wicker basket,
made extra strong. Specially adapted for camping out.
\$35, \$45. FARMER and COME

We desire to call special attention to our New Season in this section. Our importations are of unprecedented quality and style we are prepared to offer are certain to reflect great credit upon those who enter for us in this. As the supply is of greater magnitude than heretofore the prices very reasonable. We confidently invite public attention.

Gentlemen's Paris Hats, best quality, 12s 6d
Gentlemen's Fashionable Draw Hats, 12s 6d
Gentlemen's Fashionable Draw Hats, on cork bodies, 14s 6d

Gentlemen's French Felt, Drab, Brown, and Beaver, 6s 6d and 10s 6d
A special line Soft Felt Hats, all colours, 3s 6d
Gentlemen's Zephyr Hats, newest shapes, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d.
We would particularly emphasise the foregoing and for them as specialities:—
Gentlemen's Stiff Zephyr Hats, extra quality, 10s 6d
Farmer and Company's Colonial Hats, from stock or

order, 10s 6d and 12s 6d
Halmuts—a new stock to hand in Merino and Felt, all the
shapes, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, and 12s 6d.

STRAW GOODS.
Youths' White Straw Boating Hats, 2s 6d and 4s
Youths' Cabbage Tree Boating Hats, 5s 6d
Youths' White Pearl Straw Boating Hats, best quality
and 6s 6d
Children's Straw Coastguard shape, a special line, very

Children's Imitation Cabbage-tree Coastguards, 3s 6d
Tuscan Hats, satin lined, all colours, 6s 6d
Mixed Fancy Hats, very fine, 7s 6d
Fancy straws, extra qualities, 8s 6d and 10s 6d.

Our lady patrons will do well to make early inspection for the requirements of their children, as we are
ing an extraordinary demand for these goods.

**A large parcel of Gentianen's Mulin and Silk
dyed in all colours.**

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, MANCHESTER

SPECIAL SHOW
on
CHRISTMAS DAY AND BOXING DAY
of the
SPLENDID COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

LION on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
ELEPHANTS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
HIGHLAND CATTLE on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
BEARS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
WALLABIES on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
LEOPARD on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
EMUS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
MONKEES on view daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
NATIE COMPANION on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THE BLACK SWANS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HE EAGLES on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HE CROCODILE on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HE VENOMOUS REPTILES on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HE HYENAS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HE BADGER on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HE DEER on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HE PELICANS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ANCIENT TORTOISE on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER BOA CONSTRUCTOR on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER RATTLEBAKE on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER TINT TORTOISES on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER WHITE AND RED BATS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER PORCUPINE on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER PLATYPUS on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER DINGOES on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER WHITE MICE on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 HER EQUIMULES on view daily, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
 AND ALL THE OTHERS
 VALUABLE ANIMALS, REPTILES, AND BIRDS.
 FEEDING TIME COMMENCES AT 4 p.m.
 AND AT THE ZOO ON CHRISTMAS DAY, BOXING DAY
 AND SATURDAY.
 TRAMS STOP AT THE ZOO GATES.
 FAMILIES FROM THE COUNTRY ARE SPECIALLY INVITED.

BREATHOUGHT PICNIC TO CLONTARY
CHRISTMAS DAY.
STEAMERS All day from foot of Phillip-street, Circular Quay
 ; splendid band, dancing, games, &c.; prizes.
 Races for Boys
 Races for Girls
 Races for Youths
 Races for Ladies
 Races open to all members of the Australian Sailing
 Association
 Races for Committee-men
 Three-legged race
 All-comers' Flat Race, money prizes
 Races for Old Buffers.
 30 only, children half-price.
MORRIS RIVER. GEORGE'S RIVER

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Take tickets for KODAKHAT STATION, 64. Carries most
very train at the station, converting passengers for 44 to the
most delightful and picturesque spot.
TOM UGLY'S POINT,
where at
EMERSON'S SEA TERRACE HOTEL,
visitors will find everything of the best description, including
a plentiful supply of the famous
GEORGE'S RIVER
OYSTERS.
Amongst all the famous holiday resorts, this place stands co-
rona the
GEM OF THEM ALL.

A pleasant ride through beautiful scenery, the whole distance from Sydney to the Point taking 30 minutes, and cost only ONE SHILLING.

LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

PLUSH and Fringed Cards are going at half-price at MORRISON'S, 80, King-street. Be early at the SALE.

Building Materials.

A LLEN AND WALKER
CITY SAWMILLS, DRUITT-STREET.

Have in stock best Northern Hardwood, all sizes; Kauri or colonial Pine or Cedar, cut to any size, Flooring Boards; Hardwood, Oregon, Kauri, colonial pine and spruce; Lining boards and b & s up to 4" wide and beveled.

Joiners' Work of every description made on the shortest notice. Scaffolding, sawing, mouldings, made any pattern.

Galvanized iron, screws, cement, posts and rails, palings, etc. every requisite for building purposes.

Have in stock for sale, all the following:

SCAFFOLD, PULLEY, any length, and in any quantity.

Apply J. Paul, Mount Taubiti.

MERRYLANDS BRICK WORKS.
Town Office—
MURRIE BROS., Engineers, Hay-street.
MILLER AND HARRISON
TIMBER MERCHANTS.
Albion Wharf, Market-street.
—
TIMBER, all kinds. Foreign and Colonial
OREGON SPARS, DEALS, and 1, 2, & 3.
GALVANISED IRON and GUTTERING
DOORS and Sashes, all sizes.
JOINERY made to order at short notice.
Lowest Prices.
—
SHEWENT at REDUCED PRICES. **MILLER**

TO COUNTRY BUYERS AND OTHER

Michigan Clear Pine, all sizes
American Licensed Shaving, 12" to 20" wide
Redwood, all sizes
Little Dixie, 9 and 11 x 8
Little T and G, 1" x 1", 1" x 1", 1 1/2" x 1 1/2", and 1 1/2" x 1 1/2", red and white
Rough, all sizes, T and G, 1 1/2" x 1 1/2", and 1 1/2" x 1 1/2",
sail Rough, in boards and junk, T and G, 1 x 1 and 1 x 1
surfboard and Hoop Pine, all sizes, largest stock in Sydney
Colonial Pine, all sizes
Kauai Redwood, Redwood Shingles, Palings, and Laths
oaks, Sashes, Architraves, and Mouldings

Large stock of the best Northern Hardwood and Ironbark timbers of all lengths and sizes, suitable for railway purposes, always on hand.

For every description on hand and made to order timber delivered to all parts of the harbour by steam lighters free.

JOHN TAYLOR and CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Timber Merchants,
11, Market-street, Sydney.
Branch Yard: Stephen-street, Balmain.

DENNYCOOK'S Patent Zinc BASH BAR for the protection of all kinds of ironwork, whether putty or bare. GOODLY'S PATENT, Sole Agents for New South Wales.

DENNYCOOK and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron, Plaster and Cement Works, Sydney.

and Fleet Glass Merchants. 493, George-street, 9, Park
ata-street, and Victoria Sawmills, Plympton.

DOCK, Raebos, Bouldings, Architects on hand,
made to order. Goodie and Smith, Victoria Sawmills.

PITCH PINE FLOORING, best, for resisting wa-
ata. Goodie and Smith, 493, George-street.

HANDELIERS, Marble Mantelpieces, Gr-ties, Fe-
ders, Hearth Tiles, &c. W. Douglas and Co., 8, Bond-
street.

SLEEPERS,
price, 8s per pair, delivered on line.
A. JOHNSON, and Co., Contractors.
Riversdale and Mickleham.

TESTINGS of every description; Columbus, Palmetto, Firings, at reduced rates. J. Simpson, Camperdown Foursome.

LESEN'S PORTLAND CEMENT. H. Haep
Co., sole agents. 93 and 95, PRATT STREET.

ALBERT A. SMITH AND CO.
22, Bridge-street

VEDAR-17 LOGS from Hyron Bay. Can be seen at
Sorensen's Wharf. Albert A. Smith and Co., 12, Bridge-st.

FIFTY thousand feet of 6 x 8 and 4 x 14, 1
and **Kearl FLOORING for SALE,** cheap, in lots to suit builders.

HENRY WHITEHEAD,
 15 Westchester, Stamford
 SLATES, 22x10, Hanger and American, reg-
 ular immediate delivery. W. & S. and some half-way
 between.
ARMABLE Chimney pieces, Car and stone, Railways
 Grates, splendid assortment in Marble, Granite
 and Freestone, Millings, J. Cunningham, Margaret
 Street, London, W. 1.
ARMABLE Mantelpieces, Fenders, Baths, Com-
 bustion, Tiles, Grates. Odoline Bros., Circular Quay
 Sydney.
 CLOOKING TILES, from 6s to 12s 6d per sq
 yd. Fire Bricks, Tiles, and Clay. G. E. Crane and son
 28, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
 MAGNET, Fire Tiles, and Plaster. Sir. Lead. Galsini

ARMABLE Mantelpieces. — A magnificent assortment on view. G. E. Crane and Sons, Pitt-st., Chequer Iron, all lengths. G. E. Crane & Sons, Pitt-st., Chequer Iron, all lengths. G. E. Crane & Sons, Pitt-st., Chequer Iron, all lengths.

BANGOR SLATES, 16 x 8 to 24 x 14, just landed. Morlaix: Cawthra, George & Sons, Pitt-st.

WALL PAPER, ALL PAFERS, IN BALLES. IN BALLES. OPEN STOCK. OPEN STOCK.

H. H. GROTH, 230, George-street.

HIGH-CLASS ROOM DECORATION

Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Sitting-rooms, Suitable for

Bedrooms, Studies, Reading-rooms,
Halls, Passages, Bathrooms,
Smoking-rooms, Dressing-rooms,
with
Borders and Dadoes to Match.
In Gold or without. Send for samples.
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SYDNEY, Dec. 23.

salaries, and about \$20 for other expenses, so that the total expenditure would be about \$100,000. The money was raised by subscription, and on December 15, the Western Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, under the auspices of the Protection and Political Reform League of New South Wales, was opened in the Exhibition hall, Building Prince Alfred park, the largest hall in Sydney. This building was undertaken by the promoters with the desire of giving the people of the colony and visitors to it an exposition of the resources and capabilities of New South Wales, and a comprehensive display of the products of the various industries, handicrafts, and agricultural products, wrought and manufactured by the people of the colony, and of art, &c. The exhibition will close on or about the 15th January. It is intended to award prizes, consisting of special (gold), silver, and bronze medals and certificates, to the successful exhibitors. The local authorities continue to direct their attention to the stamping out of emu-poison, and have apparently succeeded in getting the pest exterminated, so that there have occurred during the last fortnight, instead of two or three, only one or two attacks of emu-poison in New South Wales. On Saturday last a smallpox patient, two and a half years of age, died at the residence of John Casey, a farm labourer, resident of Ulmarah, near the town of Kempsey, on the coast of New South Wales. On Saturday night one of the largest fires which had occurred in the city of Sydney for many years took place in the city of Sydney, in Pitt-street North, near the corner of George-street, and destroyed the

There is much to record in military matters. The distribution of the prizes won at the recent New South Wales Rifle Association meeting took place at the Victoria Barracks on Saturday, and the prizes were presented by the President of the association, Sir William Bland, and Lady Manning presented the prizes. His opening address the president suggested the sending of a New South Wales rifle team to Wimbledon, and mentioned that negotiations were on foot for the formation of a team of Australians in England to compete for the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup, and in other matches. He complained of the very defective and insufficient arming of our school cadets, and strongly urged the provision of a proper supply of modern weapons and instructors for them. There was a magnificent display of the factory machine, and the ceremony passed off in a satisfactory manner.

The year is closing with weather which is favourable in every respect to pleasure-takers who are desirous of getting the most of the winter weather. The weather is generally good and dry, but it is much too hot to meet the wishes of the Western pastoralists. Thunder storms, which have occurred frequently during the past fortnight, have caused the crops to be somewhat damaged. The coast districts, although slightly parched, are in good condition. The Eastern districts, however, are in a very parched condition, and require water throughout, as far back as 200 miles from the coast.

LOCKING THE DARLING.

◆

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I notice in the report of the proceedings of the Water Commission a description of the natural weir in the Darling at Brewarrina known as "The Fisheries," and an argument from the existence of this natural weir that it is possible to lock the Darling so as to make it permanently navigable. This natural weir is only

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL OF THE CHURCH OF ROME IN AMERICA.—The Plenary Council will be composed of two branches of houses, corresponding to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. The Archbishops, Bishops, and higher dignitaries of the American hierarchy, and the theologians who

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boy yields to strong temptation, and is saved by the Refuge when he has fallen very low indeed. "Marion and Augusta," by Emma Leslie, which also appears in the "Children's Friend for 1884," draws a marked contrast between the good and the naughty girl, and is prettily told, but "The Gipsy Queen," by the same author is sadly overstrained, and in the account of the gipsies we should say it is very inaccurate. "Lad into Light" is a temperance tale of good done by a city missionary. Also overstrained, though with pretty bits in it is "A London Baby."

We like the idea of "History for Boys, or Annals of the Nations of Modern Europe," by John G. Edgar (Routeledge), which is intended to give young people some knowledge of the most recent history of each of our countries (there are four, of which either European or Australian boys and girls are almost universally ignorant; but we regret that more than a third of the book is compiled with English annals, nearly another third to France, and other countries are limited to about 10 pages each. Still, it is better than nothing. "Great African Travellers," begins the last of a compilation of the best of the world's travel, is excellent. "The Young Colonists," by G. A. Henry, deals exclusively with South African life, and tells the story of the battle of Majuba Hill. Lieutenant Low's "Cyril Hamilton: his Adventures by Sea and Land," describes chase and capture, ships and the old-told story of the chase of the "true" pirate, the "Black Pearl." "The Adventures," by Dr. Maseley, editor of the *Leisure Hour*, no doubt appeared first in that serial. It contains, besides narratives,

Sometimes we have one or more secular serial stories running through the book, while all the paragraphs have a religious tendency. Even in "Sandy Reading for the Young" we find "A Jar of Pickles," the Pickles being children, of course, and very funny, and "Bunyan's N Tom." Days are changed since "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" was the only book with anything like a story in it allowed to be read for the Sabbath school. "Our Darlings" is Dr. Remond's serial, and contains only short stories, with illustrations. We have, besides serials, collections of illustrations, with a page

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1858. It so happened the teacher was giving a religious lesson; and instead of confining himself to the questions in the book, one of the pupils was asked to stand, and the other pupils were allowed to ask any question which they liked. One of these scholars who answered was a Roman Catholic, and others who put questions were of the same faith. Whether this plan was approved or not, I do not know. I have heard it being objected to, and I have heard in some of our common examine schools, and they did not so confine themselves, and I know that some do not now.

Let me say, before I conclude, that I have always been a sincere friend of the present Act (I may say the same of the body to which I belong), and I earnestly believe that

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

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other Eastern countries practised inoculation from a remote period. It undoubtedly conferred protection on the individuals on whom it was performed, but served to spread the infection to others, and was therefore after short trial in England justly condemned. About the year 1780, Dr. Jenner observed that during a then prevailing epidemic of a toxic disease analogous to smallpox in man—the cow-pox—among the milk-maids were not only prone to catch the infection through contact, but that a strange tradition had existed amongst them of procuring protection against smallpox by inoculation with the matter of this tradition, and he verified himself of its accuracy and efficacy.

of vaccination, which has since spread to all civilized communities, and has been the means of lessening, to a marked degree, the number and the malignancy of outbreaks of a most loathsome disease.

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country, where vaccination is not so general, the mortality is now as low as one per cent. Formerly one out of every 10 children died of smallpox; now the mortality from the disease has been reduced to one per cent. The number and fatality of smallpox epidemics amongst natives and natives was very striking. Nowadays such epidemics in them cannot be said to occur; the mortality is now almost entirely confined to the European population, as, for instance, in the Prussian army, &c., it is infinitesimally small. Let me ask of those who still here doubt, where the smallpox has been introduced into the country of France in 1776, that there were 25,000 deaths in that country. During the eighteenth century it has been computed that 30,000 of the inhabitants of France died annually of smallpox, and that the mortality in the country was by statistics that during the last century the number was reduced to 4,000 (four hundred thousand) human beings died annually in Europe of smallpox. Neither child nor adult was exempt from the disease, and the mortality amongst children and in past ages, are handed down to us. Thanks to the protective power of vaccination, the malignancy and frequency of these scourging visitations are things of the past. In the first century of the Christian era, the appearance of an obscure English town, began and promoted its investigation in the matter of vaccination, must give ground to the supposition that many in recent times from the death-sleep of a hideous disease, its ill-labours have merited universal recognition. The incalculable benefits he has conferred on mankind should be ascribed to the people of all nations to pay homage to his memory.

The facts above detailed are but a few gathered from the abundant array of proofs afforded of the efficacy of this protective power. There is no doubt that the disease arises from the disease; but this arises from the yet imperfect application of Jenner's discovery. It arises, in fact, in the fact that the disease is not yet eradicated from the disease; but this arises from the yet imperfect application of Jenner's discovery. It arises, in fact, in the fact that the disease is not yet eradicated from the disease; but this arises from the yet imperfect application of Jenner's discovery. It arises, in fact, in the fact that the disease is not yet eradicated from the disease; but this arises from the yet imperfect application of Jenner's discovery.

Measles vaccine, its protective efficacy has been varied. Amongst the Bavarian troops, for at least 14 years after its introduction, there did not occur a single death from measles, nor a single case of even the modified or mild form of the disease. The immunity from measles afforded by vaccination in the British army has been similarly striking, and would be interesting to consider statistically, did space permit. 3. Vaccination may be imperiously performed, or with comparatively inactive lymph. Here, surely, is another explanation of its occasional want of sufficiently protective influence. In an analysis of 60 cases of measles, recorded by Macleod, based on the statistics of the disease, it was found that in more than 70 per cent. where vaccination was stated to have been performed, the disease was not distinct or marked was evident, the mortality being 24 per cent. In cases presenting one distinct, the

per cent.; three cicatrices, 14 per cent.; and four or more cicatrices, 4 per cent.; thus showing conclusively that, in proportion only as the operation was efficiently performed, was the mortality reduced.

eldest child to account for the yet imperfect though powerful protection afforded by vaccination. That the majority of the children who contracted the disease were vaccinated was conclusively demonstrated in Jenner's time, when it was shown, by direct experiment, that persons vaccinated failed to develop inoculation with smallpox virus. That in many other cases the decision as to whether or not the child was vaccinated was far greater frequency of the modified or mildest form of smallpox nowadays compared with the period prior to the introduction of vaccination. That in yet another class of cases a severe and fatal form of the disease may be contracted, owing to causes already mentioned, and that, in such cases, the perfect protection afforded by vaccination, is equally true, but only proves the necessity for correcting these causes. With this object in view, it is important to re-

malproportion in greater degree than its mild or modified form, namely—(1) the unvaccinated, (2) the badly vaccinated, and (3) those who have not vaccinated themselves at all, of the total population of 12 years. With medical men rests the responsibility of doing the operation efficiently. With the State rests the onus of enforcing the life-saving process. Meanwhile the Government is to be congratulated for its later like this, insofar as it is useful, though its effect must necessarily be limited and evanescent.

One thing is certain, a smouldering fire is in our midst which might break out at any moment and spread destruction throughout our fair city. You do not see the danger, or, seeing it, will not accept the powerful reasons of defence which I wish to submit. Should you do so, you will be obliged to acknowledge the obstinate disbelief in the evidence of facts, and, I am afraid, it is not difficult to predict that, sooner or later, we shall be visited by an epidemic of the terrible sort, which shall bring with it a heavy toll of human lives, and which shall cost a heavy sum to atone for. A compulsory Vaccination Act is the only means of averting such a calamity, and all the members of those having power in the Legislature, and all the efforts of the various constituencies, should be directed towards obtaining it.

I am, &c.
CHARLES W. MCCARTHY, M.D., F.R.C.S.
 20, College-street, Hyde Park, December 15.

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TO A CHARGE.—The gun which Colonel Howe is making for the War Office is to be, it appears, a 100-ton gun, firing the enormous and unexpected charge of 150wt. (three quarters of a ton) of powder concentrated behind a 100,000 lb. shell in a 10-in. gun. We hear that the calculated velocity is upwards of 4,000 feet a second, and that the shell will be brought-in from about 5 ft. beyond that of other guns, because, owing to the immense charge and penetration, it will make such a large hole in the target that it would set fire to a large number of ships for their legitimate work of craining which otherwise would be compelled to remain in port. We hear that Colonel Howe expects to finish the gun in 10 or 12 months, and that the time necessary for the construction of the enormous plant required; but as he makes no mention of any single forging, the actual construction of the barrel is not expected to take quite three months. *London Standard.*

BANQUET TO THE MINISTRY.

The complimentary banquet given by the citizens of Sydney to the Honorable members of the Legislature of New South Wales last night, and the gathering on the occasion was a very large one. The banqueting room was decorated with flags, banners, and green bushes, arranged very tastefully, and four rows of tables extended from the principal table to the end of the room, almost every seat being occupied. There must have been considerable numbers present. The following gentlemen were seated at the top of the Hospitality the Mayor of Sydney (Mr. John Hardie), and on either side of the chairman sat the Hon. W. B. Dalley (Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General), Hon. G. R. Dibbs (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. J. S. Farnell (Minister for Lands), Hon. P. A. Wright (Minister for Works), Hon. C. E. Abbott (Minister for Education), Hon. H. M. Lyster (Minister for Public Instruction), Hon. J. Norton (Postmaster-General), and Hon. H. E. Cohen (Minister for Justice). Hon. Sir John Jay (President of the Legislative Council). Hon. E. Barton (Speaker of the Legislative Assembly). Commando Krekian, A.D.C., Sir Patrick Jennings, and Alderman Playfair (Mayor) took part in the evening's entertainment. Messrs. Cameron, M.L.A.; Mr. H. B. Clarke, M.L.A.; Mr. John See, M.L.A.; Mr. Parvus, M.L.A.; Mr. Humphrey, M.L.A.; Mr. McLaughlin, M.L.A.; Mr. Hammond, M.L.A.; Mr. Olliffe, M.L.A.; Mr. W. J. Ferguson, M.L.A.; Mr. Targert, M.L.A.; Dr. Tennant, M.L.A.; Mr. W. Clarke, M.L.A.; Mr. N. V. Campbell, M.L.A.; Mr. D. MacLennan, M.L.A.; Mr. J. H. McKinnon, M.L.A.; Mr. C. H. Murray, M.L.A.; Mr. A. J. Morris, M.L.A.; Mr. R. Carey, E. Bennett, J. Y. Mills, J. C. Jamieson, John Pope, John Walsh, C. E. Jeannette, G. Pike, A. Elkington, T. K. Abbott, S.M., Leopold Yates, S.M., J. Mackenzie, D. Wilson, J. W. Cliff, W. B. Willard, G. A. Morelli, B. R. Wise, A. C. Garrick, W. C. Drewett, E. C. Rath, J. Falkner, J. A. McEwen, J. G. Hamilton, H. Piggin, H. Jackson, G. C. Westgarth, W. Johnston, S.M., E. Greville, T. B. Alt H. Wise, T. Butler, J. C. Dibbs, W. Pritchard, P. W. Ward, C. C. Skerratt, T. Keary, J. C. Higgins, J. G. O'Connor, J. H. Smith, J. G. Gorman, J. W. Stirling, J. C. Captain Burns, Captain McLean, Jr. M'Donald, Dr. Evans (Vice Consul for the United States), Dr. O. F. S. Stead, J. Taylor. The vice-chairman were Mr. Thomas Robertson, Mr. W. G. Murray, and Mr. W. M'Millan.

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The MAYOR then proposed the toast of "The Prince of Wales," which was received with loud cheering.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was received with loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of "The Army and Navy." He said he had had a great deal to do with the army and navy, and he thought they were very well represented in Sydney in the old barracks, and that many of the men were old veterans of the Peninsula and other wars. He thought they were very well represented in Australia here. (Applause.) The army had always done its duty, whether in the burning sun or the freezing snow, and the navy had done equally well. He thought they were very well represented in Australia here. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of "The Commonwealth." (Cheers.) A voice: "One cheer more for the Commonwealth." (Cheers again.)

Commodore BURNKINS, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, replied on behalf of the navy. He said that in the old country the toast of the navy was never better received than in the Guild Hall by the citizens of London, because these citizens knew that they owed to the navy in former years the very existence of the British Empire. He said that he took it that the cordial reception which had been given to the toast that evening showed that the people of these colonies were well aware that the (the colonies) could not be maintained but through the navy; that they were first of all indebted to the navy; and that for that reason they were to be made acquainted with the fact that the navy was the backbone of the Empire. He had nothing further to say than that he was proud to be an invited guest that evening to do honour to the gentlemen who formed the committee, and that he was sure that they would be the politics of this or any other colony. He was not a squatter or a selector; but he was, he was proud to say, a representative of England in these colonies. He said that he was acquainted with the gentlemen who were at the head of the Government in this country. He should like to take this opportunity of telling the citizens of Sydney what he thought of them, and how successful in passing a land law or not, but he had, after a lapse of 30 years, tackled a question that had baffled former Ministers. The Premier (Mr. Jackson) said that he was sure that the Ministry to say that they had settled the question, once and for ever, on terms fair and equitable both to the Imperial Government and to the colonies, would be a great relief to the people. He might surprise some people in the colony, but they could not keep up a naval establishment without paying for it. He said that he was sure that the Premier would be able to do so. He had to express his regret at the absence of the Premier, and could only add that he was proud to be present to do honour to the Ministry of New South Wales. (Loud cheering.)

Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Convention, said: "The Minister said," he said, "My Chairmen and Gentlemen, That this great city should have commended its Christmas festivities by this splendid banquet to the Ministry is a proof that it is not wanting in gratitude to our public men. This demonstration is not met to celebrate a party victory for party spirit never was so quiescent in New South Wales as it is at the present moment. Neither is it made to commend the Government, but to commend the Government's dispensing of any popular measure; but it is a spontaneous tribute of free and independent citizens who have personally nothing to hope and nothing to fear from any Government, to a Ministry who have discharged as monotonous and arduous duties as ever fell to the lot of any Cabinet, in an earnest, courageous, industrious and unflinching manner. The Minister, who was first called into existence it was generally predicted that neither they nor their immediate successors would succeed in the task of the Government, but that they would not only introduced a very carefully considered and very elaborate measure, but by indomitable perseverance succeeded in getting it passed in one session of Parliament. I do not think that that session was the longest on record, but lasted from the 9th October, 1883, until 1st November, 1884, and this shows how great must have been the earnestness and the energy of the Minister, and the Minister of Education, whose courage during those long weary 13 months I can imagine no duty more arduous than discharging a Government department all day and taking all night, and who, in the midst of all this, and who are always expected to be in their places when the House is sitting. It requires an heroic frame to stand such a strain, and no wonder, if the Minister of Education and the Minister of the Navy should have given way, but that any one of them was able with unimpaired vitality to endure such a severe and long-continued strain. It is therefore no wonder that the Minister of Education should have his health in the service of his country to know that his country appreciates the sacrifice, then the Hon. Mr. Stuart, the Premier, the most able and the most energetic of our Statesmen, and the Hon. Mr. Sturt, the Minister of the Navy, who has his sudden and deeply to be deplored illness showed how greatly his services are prized and how high his position in the estimation of the Government and of the community. (Loud applause.) And nothing has afforded the public greater satisfaction than the recognition and improvement in his condition and the restoration of his health to enable him to discharge his duties as a working colleague the Minister for Works, the Hon. Mr. Wright. (Cheers.) I shall not detain you longer than to say upon this point that the Minister of the Navy, because the time for prediction is passed, and the day of trial is hand, and to use a homely proverb which

naturally occurs to one at Christmas time, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating"; but I am sure we all sincerely trust that the measure which we are about to pass will promote the settlement and prosperity of the country. I am heartily and unreservedly glad the way it appears to be about to be administered by the Government. I am sure that the measure through Parliament surprised even its warmest admirers. (Applause.) Decentralisation is what the residents of the interior have long been asking for. I am sure that the Government and the Land Boards called into existence by this Act, and of the district land departments now being inaugurated by Mr. Farnell, they will see that decentralisation has at last come into its own. Although I have only been resident in the Sydney district for a few years, I have not forgotten the feelings of a man who has lived in the frontier, and most of all, I have not forgotten the feelings of a man who has lived in the bush, and I am sure that we will all ensure proper ourselves for a great winter-campfire, at which, as we grow stronger, we shall determine, as far as possible, the leading incidents of the year. (Cheers, hear, hear.) Gentlemen, you will perceive that I have not presumed to weary you with a catalogue of our performances. These are not the contents of my diary. (Cheers, hear, hear.) I have not presumed to weary you with a catalogue of our performances. These are not the contents of my diary. (Cheers, hear, hear.) If what we have done is for the benefit of the country, our labours will be remembered in its increased prosperity. (Cheers.) For the present I have only to thank you for the noble proof of your sympathy with our public labours. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dring, who rose in response to loud calls for him, said that it would be the deepest ingratitude on his part if, after the magnificent entertainment they had provided for the Ministry that night, he did not rise and express his appreciation for the honour they had conferred upon him by inviting him to preside over an assembly of so kind the land audience were not prepared to receive and prove a financial statement, but he was quite sure that there would be a surplus at the end of the year. (Applause.) The trade of New South Wales had risen since 1873 to exceed by three millions sterling the commercial and fiscal policy of New South Wales would not be changed. (Applause.) If, as statistics proved, imports, that showed that, as a free-trade policy in New South Wales had thriven, a protective policy in Victoria had failed. (Applause.) He thought that the Imperial Government's negotiations, which had stood over for 30 years, were terminated by the present Government; but that gentlemen had been too long in coming to a decision, and the able manner in which the Commodore had dealt with the matter. His Imperial Government would never forget to thank the Commodore for his personal efforts, and the Imperial Government, through him, for the happy termination of the negotiations. He remembered in Australia for his gallant efforts in regard to the annexation of New Guinea, but still more in Sydney in connection with the case which he had settled in such quick fashion. (Cheers.)

Stuart came into power, or he had always been steadily supported by the Government. He had been elected to Parliament signed by 12,000 citizens praying for the extension, and he faithfully and ably supported the prayer of the petition, and he has now shown himself to be in what he then said, and the House then rated have not been disappointed. (Applause.) Of course, had the Government not been so eminently successful as they were in defeating the loan of £3,800,000, then they would not have been so successful in securing it. For its success in floating that loan their courageous and vigorous Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. Dible, deserved the greatest credit. (Cheers.) The Government promised to introduce a Bill for the extension of Governmental powers to introduce, but afterwards fought shy of it. But not so this Government. Having promised to introduce a Civil Service Bill they introduced it, and they have introduced a bill for the extension of Governmental continuity and pluck until they had successfully carried it, and a very good measure I am sure it will be found. That the Hon. Mr. Tristram, the Minister for the Colonies, has introduced a bill for the Instruction Act ably and impartially, even the opponents of that measure admit—(applause)—and that Mr. Stuart had a delicious session when he enlisted the support of the Opposition. (Applause.) I am sure no one will deny—(hear, hear)—and everyone will admit that the Minister for Justice (the Hon. Mr. Cohen) speaks now, as he did when last in office, and as he will always do, with the full confidence of the House. (Applause.) How much of the past success of the Government has been owing to their popular and learned Attorney-General, it would be difficult to determine. (Cheers.) The fact that the Hon. Mr. Stuart has been employed as the representative of the Government in the Legislative Council, has been of the very highest order; and even every, which always prates on superior intellect, and superior talents, and superior genius, extended, by his genial and unaggressive manners; so that those who have not been won by his eloquence and wit have been captivated by his refined and unpretentious and unassuming demeanour, and by his disinterested and the slightest disparagement to any former Government. I say that the present Ministry deserved well of the country, and I am quite sure you will testify, by the cheering which I am sure will follow me, that it is your hearty wish that they will long occupy the high places they have so worthily adorned. I now call on you to drink the health of the Ministry.

For the last time with three cheers, and a cheer for Mr. Dalry.

Mr. FARNELL said that he was an actor and not a speaker, and he might say that the whole life and soul and existence of the Ministry, as well as himself, was in the Land Bill. He did not take any credit to himself for passing it. There was a majority of members of Parliament in favour of it, and whether he would or for it was made under land law. (Applause.) He did not suppose that he had won the war, but he was well pleased to lead under the new Land Act (laughter)—but in the future and at a suitable time he would be happy to educate the people of the interior in the matter of taking up land under the Land Act which was the Act of the present Government. He was sure that the Government would be able to pass the bill, which would be a great boon to the honest people of the country, whether they were squatters or selectors or whether they belonged to the community generally. He was sure that the Government would be able to occupy their own land without competition with each other. He thought it was a very high honour the Ministers had paid the Government in giving them a battle, and he was sure that the Government would be able to represent the people of the colony. All he had to say further was to ask them to leave the administration of the law—the land law—the law, and if they were to do so, he would be glad to see them do the work up. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Hon. J. P. ARNOTT, for whom calls were given, and who was received with applause, said that it was most gratifying to himself to be entertained as one of the Ministry on this occasion. It was gratifying to him because he was, if he might use the term, a poor yokel from the country. He was not a city-bred man; he was not a fashionable life man; he was not a city-bred man; he was now one of the administration who, he believed, the present generation and future generations would say endeavoured to to their duty. (Loud applause.) It was always a satisfaction to say of any man in public life, whether he succeeded or not, that he tried to do his duty. (Hear, hear. Well, since the members of the Ministry had been in office they had, in their administrative and collective capacity as a Government, endeavoured to do their duty, and he was sure that they would be able to do so in the future with the approval of

Mr. DALLAY, who on various occasions received with very loud roars, said:—“My Mayor and Gentlemen,—In a picture published the other day in the columns of a humorous local journal, the return of the Ministry from the campaign which has just closed was represented. You will remember that we did not come back, according to that representation, with the air of splendid conquerors, with anything of pride, pomp, and circumstance, or military victory, what we did come back with was a triumphal chariot, was an ambulance wagon in which a few shattered soldiers were seated—(laughter)—the car being drawn by the most patient of beasts, led by two fortunately vigorous survivors of the battles. (laughter.) I am afraid, however slightly flattering to our vanity, that the picture was historically accurate. And yet, gentlemen, having done the work, having fought the fight, having done what might or ought to be done, what do you think we ought to go back again? (Hear, hear.) Braver and better men, doing greater and nobler work, have never returned at all from the fields of their glory, or have crawled back maimed and broken and alone. (Cheers.) In the midst of this great company, at this splendid festival, how quickly we are enabled to forget our labours and our perils. And yet, gentlemen, who were we? Who were we starting this day? Who were we? We were we, and you who watched from afar his conduct, must think it reasonable that in the absence of our chief this display of military sympathy, of military ardour, of military enthusiasm, it is reasonable to participate with us in its enjoyment. In his absence I may say of him what it is my conviction the country feels concerning his character and his conduct. He is a man who has never been a coward, a timid, self-seeking man ever undertook to serve his fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) The very qualities which those who oppose him declared to be false, are, in fact, his own. He has no love to himself, no love to himself. He thought little of his own powers, and too much of the feelings of those who almost recoiled at his kindness. Never was a man more unselfishly performed—(hear, hear)—the business of Parliament more ably and more courteously conducted, than by this man who had been stricken down by cowardice and cowardice. He was a man who was loved by his country, in the dead hours when it was still doubtful whether he would ever be permitted to take up again the work which he had done so nobly and so bravely. He was a man who had an expression of public sympathy, respect, and sorrow deeper and more widespread than we had ever before witnessed in the case of any public servant in our history. He was a man who was loved by his country, by those who respect gentleness, reverence honest labour and are just for true and valuable service, who does not rejoice that there is no longer such a useful public career in closed, and that is not to be—

“As a word laid by,

[illegible]

So, in the presence of that magnificent demonstration, he felt himself wanting in language to convey to them how deeply he felt the high compliment they had paid the Ministry of which he was a humble member. He felt that notwithstanding they had had a career which was particularly laborious and full of perils, they had not been able to shake the perils they had undergone and all the slaughter they had had imposed upon them, had been more than compensated for by this magnificent demonstration. They might rest assured that it would be an encouragement to the Ministry to proceed in the course they had hitherto followed; and he might remark, without egotism, that they had been able to do so, notwithstanding the difficulties they had encountered, and that they had done so with their duties honestly, and with the single purpose of doing what they thought best, in the light of their intelligence, for the common interests of this country. He then thanked them for the high compliment they had paid the Ministry that night. (Applause.)

[illegible]

Mr. W. G. MURRAY said it was his pleasing duty that night to propose the toast of "The Parliament of New South Wales." (Applause.) Not long ago—indeed, a very short time ago—it might have been said that this toast was one that afforded little scope for remark. The usual congratulations, the usual hopes of usefulness, in short, a secular paraphrase of the church prayers, viz., "That all schemes might be so ordered and settled by their

endeavours upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be

NEW BLOOD AND OFFAL DRYING MACHINE

In connection with mass-preserving establishments a difficulty long existed in regard to satisfactory disposing of the refuse. The City Council, however, has decided that at least hitherto none has been considered as embodying all the elements of perfection. In some instances the dead has been buried, and in others it has been cremated, and in others it has been disposed of in some other way. Either course was objectionable, for the matter suited such wide-spread efficiency, and it became so extremely offensive, that the people of the city were obliged to leave the place. Moreover, it has always been regretted that either course also involved the destruction of a valuable marketable commodity. The blood has generally been permitted to run into the sea, and the residue of the meat has generally been lost to commerce. In these circumstances it became essential that some stone should be taken which would not only prevent the offensive noise of cooking, but would also save the blood, into some kind of innocuous matter which it was thought might assume the form of manure. Advantage was naturally taken of the fact that the blood was not so much valued as the meat. At Glabe Island several experiments were made with a view to ascertaining where the desired result could be attained, and eventually a machine was constructed which would cook the carcasses without the required purpose. The process adopted in connection with this was to collect the blood and water, which necessarily became mixed with it, and to submerge the carcasses in a tank of water and blood and water. The blood having become separated from the water, which flowed away, was pressed, and was then placed in drying machines, from which it was taken and pressed into cakes. The residue of the meat was then pressed into cakes. The residue of the meat was then pressed into cakes. The residue of the meat was then pressed into cakes.

One other conversation I had with Mr. McClure was at the Greenleaf market, when Mr. McClure drew considerable number of defective blocks from the lot, and he was saying something the matter with them, as they were not good. He said that every day one of the blocks would have been rejected, but that Mr. McClure was not wrong, for they were not good. I said that the use of a simpler yet equally effective nature might be secured. The difficulty of disposing of their offal and blood has afflicted the meat business of this country for many years. The company that has embarked in a similar enterprise. The establishment of this company is situated at Auburn, about 10 miles from the metropolis, on about 100 acres of land. It was started about 1880, and in three years, and although, when it first commenced operations, only 500 sheep were killed daily in connection with it, it has so far prospered that the company now engage 225 steers, and 1,000 sheep daily, and are slaughtering about 1,500 animals.

laughers were seen 1900 sheep daily. And not only does slaughtering take place here, but the wool is cleaned, which the meat is placed, and the whole system of meat-preserving on a most extensive scale takes place. For years the blood and offal were buried in the open ground, and the wind carried the odor from them which some persons might consider disagreeable, and in view of population settling thickly around the place, it was held desirable to have a machine that would take the waste and dispose of it in a safe and healthy manner, with as little chance of an offensive odor as possible. In consequence of the magnitude of their operations it became essential that the means they resorted to should be of the most efficient character, corresponding scale. Several descriptions of machinery were referred to, and eventually, on the suggestion of Mr. Alban Geo, the manager, a machine manufactured by the firm of Messrs. H. B. and J. B. Baker, of Sydney, was selected. It was in fact ordered some months ago, and it is now working in what is considered a most efficient manner. The machine is of the type known as a "thrasher," and it is so constructed that there passes a shaft having attached to it a number of scrapers and beaters. The inside of the cylinder are bored and turned, and the scrapers are so arranged that they will strike and break up the refuse, and drive the contents down. The cylinders are placed in relation to each other that the scrapers are as close of play to a large extent into the refuse, and the beaters are so arranged that the refuse is broken and mixed up, and fresh portions are continually passed about the heated surfaces. Steam jackets surround each cylinder, and when these are properly charged with water, the heat is so regulated that the refuse is dried. In addition to this, the shafts, which are hollow, are also used for hoisting purposes so that in fact a thorough cooking process goes on. The shafts are turned by two cogwheels, and the whole is worked by a belt and pulley system, and a peculiar system of gearing. In connection with such a machine it is, of course, expedient that every effort should be made to work to the greatest advantage, and the machine is constructed a great height, and the blood flow is automatically taken along on transverse. The offal, with the exception of un-dressed food, is also passed through the iron into the water, and the water is so arranged that the refuse is there consumed entirely of animal matter. The tracks are

drawn along a tramline, and their contents are emptied into receptacles made of canvas from whence they flow easily into the cylinders. The capacity of the cylinders is 17 tons, and as the material is piled up in a large heap in the open air, and the contents are subjected to 14 hours' stowing. When this period has elapsed two undermoss doors are opened, and the shovels dig out the refuse, and pass it through into bags, to be re-used there. The contents, which should be understood, are placed in the machine in their raw state, have, by the process of cooking, and the action of the steam, become so altered, that they have been converted into a valuable fertilising material, and no objectionable smell emanates from them. The process of their conversion is said to be the simplest and the most economical, and to possess many advantages above all others—that it deals with the blood and oil exactly as they come from the animals, and discharges them without any second handling in a marketable condition. It is in fact, a process which has been long obtained is an excellent fertilizer, it being very rich in nitrogenous elements. Mr. Chas. Watt, who has examined the material, states that its value for manure is £80 per ton, and is equal to ammonia in 11:90, and to phosphoric acid, equal to tribasic phosphate of lime, 6:00. When the contents of the cylinders are hermetically sealed in casks, and fumes arising from them are drawn off by means of exhaust pipes, attached to which is a powerful means of suction. The steam passes through a condenser, but any grease or fumes which are non-condensable are passed over the top of the boiler by a valve, and are drawn off by a pipe thoroughly lacinated. It can cost £2500 to import the machine, to erect it, and to provide a tramway and necessary sheds in connection with it. The consumption of fuel is about 100 lbs. per ton of material, and repairs are required. In conclusion, it may be stated that the above are not the only uses to which Farmer and Co.'s machines are applied. In Birmingham no less than 10 are used by the Corporation of that city, and the Corporation employ exclusively. Of this about 1000 tons are passed through weekly, and it is asserted by a gentleman who witnessed the operation that the machines treated the refuse the machines perfectly free of offensive smell.

THE IDENTISCOPES. The friends of the Clamnet will find much stress on the importance of the Identiscopes. You must call the Identiscopes. The Identiscopes is a variation of the camera-lucida. Two portraits are placed on a single glass slide, and the colored glass is brown then. The panes are opened out like book covers. The images are reflected in the colored glass, and become inverted. The camera-lucida is used to draw the outline of the pupil of the eye as seen through the Identiscopes. When lines drawn through these centres in each portrait are extended, the portraits are of one man. The artist of the Identiscopes is the Clamnet, he is the artist of the Identiscopes. The portrait of young Roger Tichborne. — Photographic Engraving.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—To a few of us who have not quite forgotten the excitement surrounding the remarkable disclosure in connection with the Town Hall foundations and its internal plastering, and who remember that these things took place in the most recent but one of the sessions of the city and of the city officials, it is matter of moment that the very closest possible scrutiny should be maintained on all the acts and doings of these city fathers when large numbers of the members of the Council are present. The Council contained then, as now, several members of that class which is called, and always delights in calling itself, "practical men." Yet, notwithstanding this, the evidence of the most gross and exposed swindle were allowed to be carried on in the most open manner, and were only detected and exposed by others who, in that particular instance, were not of the "practical" class. I am, Sir, Mr. McElhannon is remembered still, and his fearless statements bore such fruit that, after careful investigations by scientific men, the whole thing was exposed with such thoroughness that it has been too long to be obliterated from the memories of the ratepayers.

[illegible]

subject. I am, &c.,
T. J. THOMPSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—Although a constant and careful reader of the

newspapers, it is but seldom that I venture into your correspondence columns, nor would I do so now were it not for

spendence columns, nor would I do so now were it not for the great interest taken at present in the question of our

My own personal observation. If you will, therefore, kindly afford me a little space I will try to place those facts before you.

If I should remember, it was some time during the latter months of 1881 that negotiations were commenced between the City Council and the Commissioner for Railways with reference to the proposed extension of the street car line. The Commissioner would not acquiesce, but the council getting at the then Minister for Works, the objections of the Commissioner were overruled, and the work was begun somewhere about March, 1882, and I remember being present at the work in company with Mr. McClure. Mr. McClure, the gentleman who later on was roundly abused for his opposition to this style of pavement. We looked at the general operations, and Mr. McClure pointed out to myself and several other gentlemen the defective nature of the material used, and the manner of its application. A small amount of cement and a very large admixture of sand, and he predicted the very speedy curving of these lines of traffic. He also pointed out the fact that the material was of the great gradation that would be caused some time in the future. At that time I was utterly incredulous as to Mr. McClure's deductions and predictions: I have now to confess that I was quite right.

When the Oxford street pavement was being laid I had again a somewhat similar conversation with Mr. McClure, he having in the meantime been in America, and the result was the same. He was again in the wrong, and Mr. McClure just as positive.

There again they have proved true.

One other conversation I had with Mr. McClure about 12 o'clock, and he told me that George had been to the markets, where Mr. McClure drew my attention to a considerable number of defective blocks. I confess I could see nothing the matter with them, and rather laughed at him. He said that he had seen a number of blocks that day every one of the blocks would have to be taken up. Mr. McClure was not wrong, for they were all lifted in about half an hour.

I give three three instances, that have occurred to myself as evidence that there is at least one gentleman amongst us who is thoroughly well-versed in this question. I have no doubt that the gentleman in question should give heed before plunging into an enormous expenditure which may prove very disastrous to us if it result in such a failure as seems to characterize our wood pavement. I have no doubt that the gentleman in question, in cooperation with such an amount of debt as will ruin us all with taxation in the near future.

I. T. TOWNEND

I am, &c., J. B. TURNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I am unable to say, like Mr. John Young and the Mr. T. S. Thomson, that during my recent visit to the United States I had opportunities of observing so-and-so; but I am sure that the fact that the wood pavement is made of such authentic information can be got without visiting that great country personally. When Mr. Thomson mentions the 20 miles of wood pavement in New York, which he says is laid on concrete, or on the natural ground, I believe it was laid on concrete or on the natural ground, in vertical blocks like those laid in Sydney or in planks laid on sleepers horizontally. Mr. Thomson also states the class of timber used in the pavement, and that the wood is cut in such a manner that Chicago has about 150 miles of wooden pavements, and that granite blocks are now coming to the fore. I presume he will tell us, as a large proportion of the wood pavement in Chicago is laid vertically on the bar roll; that for want of a proper sub-stratum they have become uneven on the top, and the bottom of the pavement is raised up in the middle, and the surface rotted thru in a very short space of time? Mr. Thomson goes on to say of these cities in America that they are "situated not at all dissimilarly to this city of Sydney." It is well to know that the climate of Sydney is not dissimilar to that of any city of Sydney there is no frost, while in all the American cities he has mentioned frost in the winter season penetrates to the ground to the depth of three feet, and while the frost is on the surface the water in the streets is frozen, and even after the thaw comes, the whole surface of the ground, and down as far as the frost has penetrated, becomes a mass of water, and the water in the streets is so full of mud and ice that it has been found that every kind of vehicle is loose until the water is frozen and has been dried up. Now, I would ask Mr. Thomson, or any one else, if the frost in the winter season is not so much more severe in Sydney at any time as would form a crust on the surface, and in laying down the wood pavements in the winter season, the blocks are laid on a sub-stratum of the blocks to rest on, free from all vegetable or deleterious matter. Then comes the most serious matter,

[illegible]

may now find out the best methods of making streets and
footpaths in Sydney, I am, &c.,
Sydney, December 20.

Yours, &c.,
W. BELL.

CATERVA STUES COLIC, Constipation,
sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Kruelation,
Gives heavy sleep and causes flatulency,
Without injurious medication. (Adv.)

No lead or mineral ingredients are contained in BOWMAN'S
Maceless Oil, the best and safest preserver of the hair, both
for children and adults. Ask for "Bowman's" of Watson Groom,
London. Wholesale agents, Elliott Bros., Sydney. (Adv.)

2000 of the investing public are invited to, and expected at the
Roadside Township on Friday (Roaring Bull
Cattle) within

ship, bark, &c. She leaves this morning.
 The steamer Atholl left for Melbourne last evening, with
 part of original Eastern cargo.
 The barge Kato is to leave for the Friendly Islands after

cars and bugs, beetles, insects, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats,
mice, fleas, aphids, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats,"
etc.)

era, C. Boyd, Esq., George's Island, 1832. Headcase 1
locks, for B. Tierney, Esq., Jerry's Plains, at 28 3s.
25 acres at 25 1/2 s. 2d.: 37 balloons for B. Skuthorne.

Beautiful Jolly new Flower Stands, beautiful and inexpensive. London Address
Flower Sets, Flower Stands, beautiful and inexpensive. 403 and 404, George-street, street.

<http://pla.gov.au/pla.n>

ews page1109207

An error occurred in our Moruya correspondent's telegram which appeared in last Friday's issue relative to the Government donation of \$500. It was granted towards establishing of a cottage hospital, and not to the Pastoral and Agricultural Society.

We have been requested to correct an error which appeared in the first part of the resolution moved by Mr. Dallas at the meeting held Monday evening to

METEOROLOGY

TENDERS invited for the Erection of two shops and
10 houses, north-street, Tupper Hill. Plans and specifications
at Lloyd's, Morris-street, Summer Hill. No. 2, 3, COOK.

TWO BUILDERS—TENDERS CLOSE for Shops and
Houses, North Hill, also Cottages at Annandale, at 2 p.m.
To-Day. EVAN EVANS, Architect, Haymarket.

TENDERS wanted, for Brickwork of two Houses,
labour only. Plans can be seen any day this week.
Known as the "Old" Main. J. G. GILMAN.

TENDER for Stone and Brick Work. Apply at Public
School, Woolahra, from 9 to 11.

TENDERS (labour of Carpenters and Joiners). Evans—
street, Redfern. Plans on job.

TENDERS wanted, Carpenter work of two Houses,
labour only. Edward, Longmore Place, Redfern.

TENDERS for Laying of Glasgow Tavern, George-
street North.

TENDERS.—To Carpenters, for Finishing 6 Houses,
in the "Glen" Estate, Redfern.

TENDER wanted, Plumbers' Labour only, for finishing
11 Cottages, Marrickville. Thornlie, architect, York-st.

TENDER wanted for Laying on Water to 11 Cottages,
Marrickville. Thornlie, architect, York-st.

TENDERS wanted for Stone-work for Completing of
Terrace of Cottages, Gumpers, Victoria-road, Marrickville.

WANTED, immediate Tenders for stone work of
a Villa, at Ashfield.

B. CARRIE, Builder,
117, Nelson-street, Redfern.

WANTED Tenders Plastering Cottages, labour only.
Apply Elizabeth Cottage, Constitution-road, Petersham.

WANTED Tenders Plumbing Work Cottages; labour
only. Apply Elizabeth Cottage, Constitution-road, Petersham.

Horses and Vehicles

THE RELIABLE BUGGIES.
For City and Country Use.

EXPRESS WAGGONS, HARNESS, &c., &c., at
FLEMING'S AMERICAN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, corner
Clarence and Margaret streets, Sydney.

T H E E M P O R I U M
for

**SUPERIOR CLASS AMERICAN CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES, HARNESS and EXPRESS
WAGGONS,**

BUILT EXPRESSLY
for
COLONIAL USE.

An assortment of latest designs always on hand, and monthly shipments to arrive.

MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP will stand any climate,
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,

Importers and Sole Agents,
Wemyss & Co., Sydney.

JOHN BRUSH, SON, & CO.
MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS
of every description of
PAINTS, OILS, and GLASS

SADDLERY and HARNESS,
have now to hand,
ex PORT PHILLIP, from London—

6 CASES BUGGY HARNESS
1 CASE HANSON CAB HARNESS
1 CASE SUNDRIES.

403, GEORGE-STREET,
Sydney.

FOR SALE, 2 WAGGONETTES, 6 HORSES, and HARNESS. Apply **JAMES RITCHIE**, Buena Vista Post-Office, Miami, Fla.

CURCIER AND ADRIEN

[illegible]

16

Rockdale Township.

200 LOTS
200 Lots
200 Lots.

FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROCKY POINT-ROAD
Frontages to Main Rocky Point-road
Frontages to Main Rocky Point-road.

THE BEST CORNERS
The Best Corners
The Best Corners.

FRONTAGES TO BAY-STREET
Frontages to Bay-street
Frontages to Bay-street.

THE BEST CORNERS
The Best Corners
The Best Corners.

RIGHT OPPOSITE THE STATION
Right Opposite the Station
Right Opposite the Station.

ONLY A MINUTE FROM STATION
Only a Minute from Station

Only a Minute from Station.

ON BOXING DAY
On Boxing Day
On Boxing Day.

WATKIN and WATKIN have been favoured
instructions to sell
ROCKDALE TOWNSHIP,
on
BOXING DAY.

NEXT FRIDAY, at NOON.

The Subdivision by Mr. Atkinson, C.E., provides that

The Sydney City Council, at a meeting, yesterday, passed the following resolution:

ALL THE STREETS ARE 66 FEET WIDE.

The construction of Haymarket Tramway is now being proceeded with, and in a short time Lady Robinson's Beach will be studded with hotels and residences, and become the watering-place for Sydney, rivaling Manly.

Rockdale Station is only 5 miles from Redfern, and the neighbourhood must be rapidly built upon. Not suitably situated it can be purchased along the Illawarra Railway Line.

The Sale will commence at noon, and the Vendee's instructions will be read at 1.30.

are to sell every Lot put up WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms—\$10 per lot deposit; balance over 5 years;
Interest 5 per cent. only.

FREE RAILWAY TICKETS.
IMPORTANT SALE.

Owing to the death of the late D. Williams, Esq. (of Messrs Williams and Murray, Paper Manufacturers), and
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DEED OF PARTNERSHIP

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, at their Rooms, No. 135, Strand, on **WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst.**, at 11 o'clock, the following

THE WHOLE OF THAT MAGNIFICENT AND VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHICH THE SYDNEY PARK WORKS ARE ERECTED, Consisting of about Fourteen (14) Acres of Freehold together with all Building Machinery, and other fixtures thereon; also, THE GOODWILL OF BUSINESS.

IT IS PARTICULARLY NOTIFIED TO THE TRADE THAT THERE WILL BE NO INTERRUPTION WHATSOEVER OF THE USUAL BUSINESS.

The Purchaser shall be required to take at valuation all property

age, and materials for making paper, including cement together with all plant and sundries.

The above works are situated on the bank of the George's River about 15 miles from Sydney, and within six minutes' walk of the Liverpool Railway Station, with which it is connected by a branch line.

Messrs. Williams and Murray have successfully carried on business of Paper Manufacturers at the above works for a period of nearly 16 years, during which time they have supplied Printing Paper to all the leading Newspapers in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and New Zealand. A very large quantity is also carried on in Wrapping Papers, and the manufacturing of Paper Boxes by machinery, upon which there is a Customs drawback of 50 per cent. of the duty payable. A ready increasing

The Freehold is very valuable, having frontages to both river, and the Machinery, which has been supplied chiefly by eminent engineering firm, Jones, Bartlett and Sons, Edinburgh, is the only of the kind in the description, but combines all improvements, and in this respect is quite equal to the best pointed mills in Great Britain.

The Auctioneers desire to draw particular attention to special facilities which the above works afford for the successful and profitable manufacture of paper, viz. —

- 1st. The unlimited and never-failing supply of fresh water rivalled for its softness and purity.
- 2nd. Abundant supply of material, also cheap coal.

400. Connection with a railway, thus ensuring cheap and easy carriage for the raw material and manufactured article.

The present weekly capacity of the mill is 20 to 25 tons of printing or 35 to 50 tons of wrapping papers respectively; but the mill is capable of increasing its output to 100 tons per week. The capacity of the mill is expected to be enormously increased in the near future, and the management intend to have at least 200 tons weekly.

Owing to the length of time that the business has been carried on, the first object of obtaining the merit has been over-looked. The mill has, however, a high reputation for its delivery of paper, and has obtained less than FIVE GOLD MEDALS in competition against the world at the late exhibitions.

Exhibitions, also testimonials from the leading journals in
 Melbourne, and other first-class newspapers in Australia
 in 1883 by the Proprietors, for business purposes, had the
 Buildings, and the Machinery inspected and valued by the fol-
 lowing gentlemen, viz.:—
 LAND (Hardie and Gorman) ... £3,400 0
 BUILDINGS (Mansfield Brothers) in
 detail, showing separate value of
 each building ... 18,896 15
 MACHINERY (Norman & Co.) ... per
 Schedule in detail, £24,821 is 9d.,
 But as a ruling concern ... 20,000 0
 These valuations, together with the Exhibition Award
 testimonials, are now in the hands of the Auctioneer
 who will sell the same by public auction, on the 10th

There will be no interruption to the business whatever Mill will be kept working as usual and prompt delivery given full work.

TERMS AT SALE.

NARRABERN LAGOON, only a few miles from Newcastle, is a beautiful and healthy place, and is a fine fishing ground. The water is pure and the fish are plentiful. The lagoon is a few miles from the city.

This property will be offered for sale, WITHOUT RESERVE, by public auction, in lots of not less than 1/2 acre, and 1/4 acre, and 1/8 acre, and 1/16 acre, and 1/32 acre, and 1/64 acre, and 1/128 acre, and 1/256 acre, and 1/512 acre, and 1/1024 acre, and 1/2048 acre, and 1/4096 acre, and 1/8192 acre, and 1/16384 acre, and 1/32768 acre, and 1/65536 acre, and 1/131072 acre, and 1/262144 acre, and 1/524288 acre, and 1/1048576 acre, and 1/2097152 acre, and 1/4194304 acre, and 1/8388608 acre, and 1/16777216 acre, and 1/33554432 acre, and 1/67108864 acre, and 1/134217728 acre, and 1/268435456 acre, and 1/536870912 acre, and 1/1073741824 acre, and 1/2147483648 acre, and 1/4294967296 acre, and 1/8589934592 acre, and 1/17179869184 acre, and 1/34359738368 acre, and 1/68719476736 acre, and 1/137438953472 acre, and 1/274877906944 acre, and 1/549755813888 acre, and 1/1099511627776 acre, and 1/2199023255552 acre, and 1/4398046511104 acre, and 1/8796093022208 acre, and 1/17592186044416 acre, and 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1/75557863725914323419136 acre, and 1/151115727451828646838272 acre, and 1/302231454903657293676544 acre, and 1/604462909807314587353088 acre, and 1/1208925819614629174706176 acre, and 1/2417851639229258349412352 acre, and 1/4835703278458516698824704 acre, and 1/9671406556917033397649408 acre, and 1/19342813113834066795298816 acre, and 1/38685626227668133590597632 acre, and 1/77371252455336267181195264 acre, and 1/154742504910672534362390528 acre, and 1/309485009821345068724781056 acre, and 1/618970019642690137449562112 acre, and 1/1237940039285380274899124224 acre, and 1/2475880078570760549798248448 acre, and 1/4951760157141521099596496896 acre, and 1/9903520314283042199192993792 acre, and 1/19807040628566084398385987584 acre, and 1/39614081257132168796771975168 acre, and 1/79228162514264337593543950336 acre, and 1/158456325028528675187087900672 acre, and 1/316912650057057350374175801344 acre, and 1/633825300114114700748351602688 acre, and 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 acre, and 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 acre, and 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 acre, and 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 acre, and 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 acre, and 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 acre, and 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 acre, and 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 acre, and 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 acre, and 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 acre, and 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 acre, and 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 acre, and 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 acre, and 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 acre, and 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 acre, and 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 acre, and 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 acre, and 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 acre, and 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 acre, and 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 acre, and 1/1329227995784915872903807060280344576 acre, and 1/2658455991569831745807614120560689152 acre, and 1/5316911983139663491615228241121378304 acre, and 1/10633823966279326983230456482242756608 acre, and 1/21267647932558653966460912964485513216 acre, and 1/42535295865117307932921825928971026432 acre, and 1/85070591730234615865843651857942052864 acre, and 1/170141183460469231731687303715884105728 acre, and 1/340282366920938463463374607431768211456 acre, and 1/680564733841876926926749214863536422912 acre, and 1/1361129467683753853853498429727072845824 acre, and 1/2722258935367507707706996859454145691648 acre, and 1/5444517870735015415413993718908291383296 acre, and 1/10889035741470030830827987437816582766592 acre, and 1/21778071482940061661655974875633165533184 acre, and 1/43556142965880123323311949751266331066368 acre, and 1/87112285931760246646623899502532662132736 acre, and 1/174224571863520493293247799005065324265472 acre, and 1/348449143727040986586495598010130648530944 acre, and 1/696898287454081973172991196020261297061888 acre, and 1/1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776 acre, and 1/2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552 acre, and 1/557518629963265578538392956816209037649510

21, 1885, at the Rooms of **HARDIE and GOULD**.
SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 27th.
PENNRITH. PENNRITH.
 Chasie Allotments, Henry-street, adjoining the
 Council-chambers and High-street,
 adjoining Dickson's Hotel.

T. R. SMITH, CHAPMAN, and SMITH have
 to sell, by auction, on behalf of Messrs. Gannan and McLean,
 the premises known as **Dickson's Hotel**, on **SATURDAY**
December 27th, at 5 o'clock.

The above-mentioned allotments, in the rising to
Penrith.
Also,
8 houses, on very easy
level.

ROSEBERRY PARK, RIVERSTON

AUCTION
SALE,
—
BOXING DAY.

Special Train leaves Redfern
at 2.50 a.m.

BOYD and KING,
Auctioneers.

A UCTIONEERS' N O T I C E

MELBOURNE AUCTIONEERS.
MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE.
Established 1866.

O. D. LANGRIDGE and SON, Auctioneers,
43, Collins-street West, Melbourne; 64, Smith-street, Geelong;
Wood; and Haesborough-road, Newmarket.
House, Land, Estate, and General Intercolonial and International
Agents.

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colonies and abroad.

Properties bought or sold on commission. Prompt sales of accounts effected. Constant and ready sales of all kinds of freiboards. Printed lists of properties for sale sent post to any address.

Estates of deceased persons and others attended to, disposed or managed for friends or relatives.

Monthly accounts rendered.

Office of the Langridge and Mutual Permanent Building Society, 100, D. LANGRIDGE and SON, Auctioneers.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
December 28th, 1891.

WILKINSON and ANOTHER v. BURNS, JOHN.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1884, noon, unless the writ of *Fieri Facias* herein provided, satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public vendue under the verandah of the Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney.

All the right, title, and interest of John Burns, the defendant herein, of, in, and to all that parcel of land situate at Little Cooee, in the parish of Alexandria, in the County of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, containing one rood four and a quarter perches, or abouts, as shown on the plan on the certificate of dated 4th June, 1884, and registered as voluminous folio 48, and therein edged red, being lots 4 and 5, section two, and two of the lots in the Land Office, Sydney, numbered 100.

Also, in and to All that parcel of land situated as aforesaid, containing twenty-one perches or thereabouts, as shown on the plan in the certificate of title, dated 19th December, 1879, and registered volume 478, folio 109, therein edged red, being lot one of section two, and being lot one on said plan.

And also, in and to All that parcel of land situated as aforesaid, containing twenty-one perches or thereabouts, as shown on the plan in the certificate of title, dated 19th December, 1879, registered as volume 478, folio 110, and therein edged red, and being lot two of section one on said plan.

—

Terms, cash.

EDWARD THOMAS NEWELL, Plainfield, New Jersey,
George-street, Sydney.

CANTERBURY PARK
SATURDAY, 27th December.

CHRISTMAS Excursions to **Parramatta Silver Gums**
or **beautifal Park**; fastest, cheapest, best. King-st., N.S.W.

